

# The Washington Times.

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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1903.

## Daily Calendar of American History.

1773—New Haven looted by the British  
under General. . . . .  
1861—Battle of Carthage, Mo.  
1864—Martial law proclaimed in Ken-  
tucky by President Lincoln.  
1884—Bureau of Navigation established  
by Congress.

## A Whistling Choir.

There is a Limit Beyond Which Church  
Innovations Should Not Go.

An enterprising New Jersey clergy-  
man has introduced whistling into his  
church service. He has organized a  
choir of thirty young men whistlers,  
and young women in the audience  
room are said to have aided in the  
melodious result behind their fans.

This is the sort of clergyman of  
whose church it might be said, as  
Rudyard Kipling said of a church in  
Chicago: "It was a circus really—but  
that the worshipers did not know." He  
is an example of a clerical spirit more  
or less rampant in our day and  
devoutly to be avoided—the spirit  
which seeks to create a sensation to  
draw a crowd, at whatever sacrifice  
of beauty or fitness. There is no more  
religion in such doings than there is  
in a juggler's exhibition, and it would  
be quite in keeping with the general  
atmosphere of such a church if the  
services were advertised by handbills  
announcing that a Living Skeleton, a  
Fat Woman, a Tattooed Man, and a  
Chinese Giant would be on exhibition  
each Sunday in the basement of the  
church, and that the pastor would do  
handsprings during the taking up of  
the collection, all for the price of one  
ticket.

It may be said that there is nothing  
inherently wrong in whistling, even if  
hymns be whistled instead of secular  
music. Neither is there anything in-  
herently wrong in a monkey, but the  
place for one is not in the pulpit.  
The Bible may sanction a harp and  
not a piano, and the piano may never-  
theless be used without irreverence,  
but that does not prove that whistling  
can be substituted for singing in the  
same way. The proof of this lies in  
the fact that if one were to say from  
the pulpit: "I will whistle unto the  
Lord a new song," it would inevitably  
cause expressions the reverse of de-  
vout to overspread the faces of the  
worshipers.

## The New Slavery.

Alabama's Peonage System and the  
Steps Taken to End It.

The imprisonment of two Alabama  
planters for holding negro laborers in  
peonage strikes a mortal blow, we  
hope, at the latter-day system of slav-  
ery in vogue in certain Southern  
States. The extent and horrors of  
this system have been generally con-  
cealed. Even in the States where  
forced labor has been most employed  
the criminal abuses which have fast-  
ened on the system have come as a  
revelation both to the courts and to  
the public, and outside those States  
we feel confident the practices con-  
fessed to in the United States district  
court for the middle district of Ala-  
bama must have seemed but incredible  
and preposterous survivals of the sort  
of slave life pictured in fantastic mel-  
odramas of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin"  
type.

But the evidence on which the two  
offending planters were sentenced to the  
penitentiary leaves no doubt as to  
the existence of a new slavery in the  
South, even more degrading to both  
slave and master than the code once  
accepted as a divinely appointed  
social institution. Negroes, it seems,  
are falsely arrested, falsely fined, and  
then bound out at forced labor to em-  
ployers who assume their fines. Con-  
tracts are made with illiterate negroes  
which abridge personal liberty and re-  
duce the illiterates signing them to  
mere peons, tied to the plantation,  
where they work and are subject to all  
the discipline commonly used in con-  
vict labor camps. Such contract farm  
hands have been worked under guard,  
locked up at night, beaten with lashes,  
tracked by bloodhounds when at-  
tempting to escape, and treated with  
all the severities, but none of the  
kindnesses, visited on the former  
negro slave.

Judge Jones did not overdraw the

barbarity of such a system when he  
told the prisoners indicted at his bar  
that they had violated the laws of God  
and man, and had been guilty of in-  
humanities as shocking as they had  
been unsuspected. That the prisoners  
did not themselves realize in advance  
the seriousness of their offenses is ex-  
pliable only on the ground that the  
negro's rights, political or civil, have  
but a shadowy recognition in States  
like Alabama. But in the light of  
Judge Jones' charges and sentences,  
the wrong of peonage bids fair to be  
better understood and its practice  
more carefully avoided. It is too late  
for any State to think of returning—  
even in spirit—to the iniquity and  
folly of African slave labor.

## The Wesley Celebration.

What the Great Reformer Did and  
Stood For.

The religious world has just finished  
celebrating the two hundredth anni-  
versary of the birth of John Wesley,  
the founder of Methodism, and gener-  
ally acknowledged as the leading re-  
ligious reformer of the eighteenth  
century.

John Wesley was severely perse-  
cuted in his day. He was driven  
from the church he devotedly loved.  
He was compelled against his earnest  
desire to found a church of his own.  
Today, however, Wesley stands  
honored by the religious of every de-  
gree of belief and by the non-religious  
of no belief at all, who admire his  
rare courage and fortitude even if  
they cannot accept his spiritual in-  
spiration.

That Wesley was inspired is foolish  
to doubt. In fact, every man or  
woman who catches some new light on  
eternal truth is inspired. Moreover,  
it is only the spiritually inspired, see-  
ing material things in their minimized  
relation to spiritual things, who dare  
sacrifice self for an ideal as Wesley  
sacrificed self.

So long as Wesley followed truth  
for truth's sake he was a great man,  
accomplishing herculean labors and  
doing an immeasurable amount of  
good. When, however, he permitted  
John Wesley to speak first, he made  
mistakes, even as every man who pur-  
sues the road of his own desires makes  
mistakes.

Whatever there was of good in  
Wesley's preaching has endured and  
been assimilated into universal re-  
ligious thought. The Methodist Epis-  
copal Church regards itself as particu-  
larly the custodian of Wesleyism.  
It is rather the custodian of Wesley  
traditions and Wesley's personal  
reputation. The truth that Wesley  
preached belongs to all.

Let it be remembered in every en-  
cology of Wesley that Wesley stood  
pre-eminently for the "new." He was  
the opponent of ecclesiasticism and  
the enemy of traditional thinking.

His spiritual power was manifested  
in his discernment of error in the  
teachings of the church with which he  
was affiliated. The strength of his  
spiritual inspiration was tested when  
he dared to voice his protest against  
its error.

His plea for honest recognition  
of spiritual supremacy wherever  
found. His work consisted in help-  
ing to clear away the mists of dogma  
that had gathered around the "pure  
milk of the Word."

Who best follows Wesley today?  
The person who insists on slavish ad-  
herence to the special form of doc-  
trine and dogma that Wesley believed  
and taught? We think not. Wesley  
spoke particularly for his own age.  
This is a different age. Truth has not  
changed, but human opinion regard-  
ing truth has.

The man who best follows Wesley  
today, according to our thought, is  
the man who persists in ignoring the  
form of worship for the spirit of wor-  
ship; the man who with honest and  
sincere purpose seeks right, truth, jus-  
tice; the man who lives in his daily  
life the spirit and the letter of the  
Golden Rule.

## The College Girl's Place.

Not a Fixture, But One Made by In-  
dividual Endeavor.

With the June commencement  
various well-meaning persons have  
been discussing what they call the  
place of the college girl. It is fortu-  
nate that the girl of that age is natu-  
rally a somewhat introspective young  
person, or she might resent being  
discussed as to her "place," as if she  
were a new species, or a Missing  
Link. As it is, she sometimes takes  
part in the speculation herself.

The truth is that the college girl is  
not a hybrid, or a freak, or a mon-  
strosity. She is the normal girl of  
her day and generation, a little more  
variously trained than the average,  
perhaps, but still no more a problem  
than her mother was when the latter  
graduated from boarding school. Al-  
gebra has been replaced by trigo-  
nometry and the differential calculus,  
the Linnaean system of botany has

given away to the study of diatonics,  
and the college girl wears cap and  
gown in place of waterfall and crim-  
oline. There is perhaps a little more  
dignity and reserve, and a little less  
shyness, but the college girl is four or  
five years older than the boarding  
school damsel of a former genera-  
tion. The world has moved, that is  
all, and the girl has moved with it.

As to the "place" of the college  
girl, she will find it for herself, just  
as her brother does—as an individual,  
not as a class. She will do whatever  
she is fitted for, as he does. And the  
sooner the world stops regarding her  
as a problem and an exception, the  
less trouble will there be both for her  
and the world.

## The Field of Politics.

A Tough Problem.

When the Democratic politicians at-  
tempt to figure out victory in the next  
national contest they will find that they  
are "up against" a perplexing mathe-  
matical problem. However issues may  
be juggled, evaded, and "straddled,"  
plain figures count for just what they  
are, and nothing more; and if the elec-  
toral votes do not appear in the Demo-  
cratic column, they cannot be trans-  
posed so as to constitute a majority.

In 1900 there were 447 votes in the  
electoral college, but the new apportion-  
ment has added 29 votes, so that the  
total number next year will be 476. In  
the apportionment the Republicans have  
gained nearly twice as many as their  
opponents, so that the Democrats have  
this additional handicap against them  
from the start. In the States carried  
by Bryan in 1900, there is a Democratic  
gain of 10 votes, as against 19 in the  
States carried by McKinley. In that  
year the Democracy carried 17 States,  
and the Republicans the remainder.

Of the total vote in the next elec-  
toral college, 239 will be the number  
required by the successful candidate  
in order to be declared elected Presi-  
dent. In 1900 the seventeen States car-  
ried by the Democrats had a total elec-  
toral vote of 155; next year they will  
have 165, which makes it necessary for  
the Democratic candidate to obtain from  
the States which were Republican three  
years ago 74 votes.

See New York Victory.

In their ante-election talk the Demo-  
crats appear to be pinning a great deal  
of faith to their prospects of carrying  
New York, without which, of course,  
there is absolutely no hope of their  
winning. They also include in their list  
besides New York's 39 votes the 7 votes  
of Connecticut, the 3 of Delaware, the 8  
of Maryland, and the 15 of Indiana.

But for the purpose of argument, let it  
be conceded that they are able to cast a  
majority of the votes in each and all  
of these several States. Their total is  
72, and the Democrats would thus be  
2 votes short of a majority in the  
electoral college. The fact that the  
Republican majority in New York was  
cut down to 8,000 last year is warrant  
for some Democratic hopes next year,  
provided they have a candidate satisfac-  
tory to New York and a conservative  
platform.

Yet the Republicans can win, and win  
easily, without New York. Maryland is  
naturally a Democratic State, although  
it has been Republican in the last two  
national campaigns, and on the basis of  
the election for Congressmen last fall  
was Republican by about 6,000. Yet  
there is hope in Maryland for the Demo-  
crats. As for Connecticut, Delaware,  
and Indiana, the prospects are greatly  
against any one of them being carried  
by the Democratic candidate. For the  
past ten years Connecticut has been  
overwhelmingly Republican, and the  
only reason the Democrats have for be-  
lieving that they might win there is the  
fact that in Democratic years it has  
been found in the column of that party,  
but the returns of last year do not in-  
dicate that the Nutmeg State is break-  
ing away from its Republican allegiance.

Delaware Republican.

Despite the division of the Republi-  
cans in Delaware, that party still has a  
majority of the voters in the Blue Hen  
State, and they are united when it comes  
to an election for President. So that  
Democracy's hope there would seem to  
be built upon the sand. As for Indiana,  
the Republicans appear to have a firm  
hold upon the Hoosiers, and while the  
majority is not large, it is sufficient, and  
in the present disorganized condition of  
the Democrats, and the perfect work-  
ing machine which the Republicans have  
in operation there, it will be a most dif-  
ficult task to wean Indiana from its  
Republican love next year.

But should the Democrats carry all of  
these States, which, of course, no Re-  
publican will concede as within the  
range of possibilities, they are still lost  
unless, as they hope without reason,  
they may pick up the two extra votes  
needed either from Nebraska, California,  
or possibly Rhode Island.

Greater opportunity is believed by  
some to lie in Rhode Island than either  
of the other two States mentioned. The  
State embraced Democracy last year  
and may be so fond of its new political  
alliance that it may decide to remain  
although the issues which the party won  
on a year ago were not national, and  
when it comes to an election for Presi-  
dent, the State is almost certain to cast  
its votes for the Republican candidate.

Another Big Factor.

But after all this there is still another  
factor in the problem which must be  
considered. The Democrats stand to  
lose eight and possibly eleven of the 155  
votes accredited to them upon the basis  
of the States which they carried in 1900  
Colorado, with five votes, and Idaho,  
with three, have shown strong ten-  
dencies of returning to the Republican  
column, and Nevada, with three votes,  
has by no means safely Democratic. Should  
these eight or eleven votes be taken  
from the Democratic column, the party  
will find it a still more difficult task to  
gain others to replace them. Considered  
as a problem in mathematics, the pros-  
pects for Democratic success are not  
bright.

## COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

A Revolver the Servian King's Last Purchase Before Leaving Geneva—Many European Monarchs Go Armed.  
English Society Grumbling Over the Disposition of Edward VII to Dictate in Matters of Dress.

Prepared for Emergencies.

King Peter's last purchase before  
leaving Geneva to assume his throne at  
Belgrade, was a revolver. He made no  
secret of the fact. There were several  
people whom he knew in the shop at the  
time when he bought the weapon, and it  
was recorded on the following day by  
all the local newspapers.

In view of the fate of his predecessor  
as ruler of Servia, the acquisition of a  
revolver by King Peter is an extremely  
wise precaution, and it is by no means  
unlikely that he may be called upon to  
use it one of these days in order to shoot  
down men bent on taking his life.

King Peter is by no means the only  
European monarch who is thus armed.  
Emperor William always carries a re-  
volver and his Leibjäger is entrusted  
with the duty of seeing that it is always  
in perfect order and ready for use. Wil-  
liam is firmly convinced that he is des-  
tined to fall by the hand of an assassin,  
but he is equally resolved to go down  
fighting, and to have the satisfaction of  
settling the account of one or more of  
his assailants.

Always Carried a Revolver.

It is well known that the late Empe-  
ror Alexander III of Russia always car-  
ried a revolver, and so, too, does the  
present Sultan of Turkey, who, accord-  
ing to the stories current some time ago  
at Constantinople, shot by mistake a  
deaf and dumb gardener employed in the  
palace grounds whose efforts to explain  
his presence there by means of sign  
language to the Sultan were construed  
by the latter to be the first steps to-  
wards a regicidal attack upon his sacred  
person.

Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, and  
Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, always  
carry pistols, and so, too, does King  
Charles of Portugal, since the hand-to-  
hand fight in which he engaged some  
years ago with a gigantic footpad on a  
deserted road, near Lisbon. The man was  
in the act of robbing a wayfarer whom  
he had knocked senseless when the King,  
who was driving in a phaeton attended  
only by one groom, interfered, and re-  
duced the thief to subjection, though not  
without some difficulty and danger.

Three Unarmed Monarchs.

Neither King Edward, nor yet Empe-  
ror Francis Joseph go armed, and King  
Victor Emmanuel in spite of the fact that  
his father was murdered after repeated  
attacks upon his life, also disdains to  
carry firearms.

It would be interesting to know wheth-  
er President Roosevelt goes "heeled," as  
in his old Western days. The general  
impression seems to be that he goes un-  
armed, and that he relies in true Anglo-  
Saxon fashion upon his fists and muscle  
to give a satisfactory account of any in-  
dividual so ill-advised as to endeavor to  
subject him to personal harm.

## NEW NAVAL STATIONS ON ISLAND OF CUBA

Not Likely Much Money Will Be Spent  
There Now.

Officials of the Navy Department do  
not believe this Government would be  
justified in making any improvements at  
Guantanamo or Bahia Honda, the two  
Cuban naval stations ceded to this Gov-  
ernment by the treaty recently signed in  
Havana, until the convention has been  
ratified by the Cuban congress and the  
United States Senate. The sum of \$100,-  
000 is available for the purpose, but it  
is not likely that anything will be done  
toward establishing naval stations until  
the United States is in full legal pos-  
session by the ratification of the treaty.

Although the matter has already been  
taken up and the treaty read in the Sen-  
ate, there are intimations that that  
body may withhold its approval until  
the United States Senate ratifies the  
Cuban reciprocity treaty. Should the  
reciprocity treaty fail, it is likely that  
the naval station treaty will never-  
theless be ratified by the Cubans, but it  
is thought by some they may hold that  
a club to induce the United States to  
ratify the trade agreement.

The naval station treaty is the last of  
the treaties necessary to carry into ef-  
fect the purposes of the Platt amend-  
ment, and notwithstanding the fact that  
the Platt amendment was made a part  
of Cuba's fundamental law, it is thought  
advisable to withhold operations at the  
naval stations until both countries have  
ratified the treaty. Of course, the United  
States Senate cannot pass upon the  
treaty until it meets next December, or  
in extra session.

As a matter of fact, the United States  
cares little or nothing for the Bahia  
Honda site, and it may be turned over  
in part to the army or made a marine  
headquarters. It is the Guantanamo  
base in which the Navy Department is  
most interested. It is there that this  
Government will spend a large amount  
of money in improvements. Guantanamo  
will be to the United States Navy in  
West Indian waters what New York is to  
the navy as a naval station in North At-  
lantic waters, although, of course, the  
building program will not be as exten-  
sive. In the course of a few years, how-  
ever, it is probable this Government will  
expend several millions of dollars at  
Guantanamo.

The site embraces thirty square miles  
and the only problem in improvements  
is the matter of supplying water. It is  
believed it will be necessary to sink  
artesian wells to obtain the required  
supply. No large amount of money will  
be expended at Bahia Honda.

English Society Grumbling.

There is a good deal of grumbling  
among the men in English society over  
the disposition manifested by King Ed-  
ward to play the role of a despot in  
sumptuary matters. He already insists  
on "frock dress"—that is to say, tight  
fitting knee breeches, black silk stock-  
ings, and black leather pumps—not only  
at the dinners which he gives himself,  
but at those which he attends, and now  
he has commenced sending orders  
through his equerry as to the style of  
headgear to be worn at the various race  
meetings which he attends.

Formerly, in the days when King  
Edward was still heir apparent, he  
was content to have his equerry con-  
vey a hint as to the headgear which  
he, the prince, would wear at any race  
meeting, polo game, or similar enter-  
tainment, and the hall porter of the  
Marlborough Club, a club virtually ad-  
joining Marlborough House, always knew  
in the morning, through the valets of  
the prince, what the latter was going to  
wear in the afternoon, and was ready  
to impart the information to any of the  
club members who applied to him for it.

An Order for High Hats.

But now King Edward sends positive  
orders; and when the other day he at-  
tended the gymkhana given by the Ran-  
elagh Club in the outskirts of London,  
he caused the committee of the club to  
be notified that he desired all the men  
present to appear in high hats.

Now, if there is one thing in which  
people in Europe will not allow them-  
selves to be dictated to by royalty, it is  
in the matter of fashion. The only two  
crowned heads whose rule in sumptuary  
matters has even been accepted without  
murmur and obeyed have been Empress  
Josephine and Empress Eugenie—neither  
of them women of royal or imperial  
birth. It is true that what they lacked  
in blood they more than made up for in  
taste and in chic, and it was perhaps  
on this account that their autocracy of  
fashion was tolerated.

Small Influence of Queens.

Whenever queens or empresses of  
royal parentage have attempted to in-  
fluence feminine fashion, they have al-  
ways failed, and no better illustration  
can be given thereof than the fact that  
in spite of the circumstance that Queen  
Alexandra dresses beautifully and with  
the utmost elegance, yet she has never  
succeeded in setting the fashion, or in  
even influencing in any way the toilets  
of English women.

It is the same in the case of men, and  
great reformers, such as, for instance,  
Peter the Great of Russia, have expe-  
rienced far greater difficulty in compell-  
ing their subjects to alter the style of  
their dress and the cut of their beard  
than to reform themselves to innova-  
tions in the way of government, mili-  
tary and naval matters and mode of life.

## ENGLAND EXCLUDES THE AMERICAN HOG

Personality of the Trans-Atlantic Por-  
cine Under a Ban Just Now.

LONDON, July 4.—Owing to the rep-  
resentations of its veterinary inspectors at  
Liverpool and other ports that hogs ex-  
ported to England from the United  
States have been found diseased, the  
board of agriculture has issued an order  
revising previous orders and prohib-  
iting the landing in Great Britain of any  
hogs from the United States, besides  
prohibiting the importation of cattle  
from New England, owing to the alleged  
prevalence of cattle disease there.

The order goes into effect August 1.

## MR. SCHWAB'S HEALTH WORRIES HIS FRIENDS

LORETO, Pa., July 4.—Charles M.  
Schwab, president of the United States  
Steel Corporation, came home from New  
York yesterday to superintend the  
display of fireworks tomorrow night. He  
was cordially greeted by his old friends  
and neighbors in view of the events in  
New York in the course of the week.

One of the neighbors, who has known  
him from boyhood, and who has been in-  
timate with the Schwab family for  
years, said:

"Mr. Schwab is undoubtedly a sick  
man. He is suffering from a deep-seated  
nervous trouble, caused by overwork,  
which has made sleep almost impossible  
to him even in rural Loreto. He can  
sleep no better in Loreto than in a New  
York hotel."

"Physically he appears to be well and  
strong, but he is not. He needs not only  
rest, but absolute disassociation from all  
matters likely to cause worry, or even  
strain."

## DOCTOR GETS \$35,000 FOR ATTENDING C. L. MAGEE

PITTSBURG, July 4.—Executors of the  
estate of the late C. L. Magee have set-  
tled the fight with Dr. Walter C. Brown-  
ing, of Philadelphia, over fees for ser-  
vices rendered the sick politician, by  
paying him \$35,000, the amount awarded  
by the Allegheny county orphans' court.  
Dr. Browning claimed \$190,000.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FATHER DIES IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, July 4.—Baron Maximilian  
Washington died last night at Graz at  
the age of seventy-four. He was a mem-  
ber of the Austrian house of lords and  
chamberlain to the Emperor. He be-  
longed to the family of the Washingtons  
in England and America, and his son,  
born in 1856, was named George.

MRS. RITCHIE DEAD.

LONDON, July 4.—Mrs. Wadsworth  
Ritchie, the prominent New York so-  
ciety woman, who has been suffering  
from blood poisoning at Ashwell for  
some days, died this morning.

## ENGLAND AWAITING

### THE CZAR'S DECISION

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Hopes  
to Be Chancellor.

LONDON, July 4.—Within the last  
twenty-four hours there has been a  
rapid increase of British interest in the  
possibilities of what a morning paper  
prematurely styles the "Russo-Ameri-  
can incident."

Among politicians of the Russophobe  
sort no attempt is made to disguise sat-  
isfaction over the apparent identifica-  
tion, in certain Washington circles, of  
the Kishinev outrages with the Man-  
churian trade issue. To those who take  
this view, anything that might further  
complicate matters would be extremely  
welcome, their theory being that Britain  
would gain enormously in the Far East  
from a coolness between St. Petersburg  
and Washington.

On the other hand, many influential  
Britons—especially the party holding  
with Lord Salisbury that there is room  
enough in Asia for England and Russia,  
and quietly working for an understand-  
ing with Russia as to China—deplore  
imputations of Russian bad faith, offi-  
cial or semi-official, in London or Wash-  
ington, and profess themselves unwill-  
ing to believe that responsible Ameri-  
can statesmen have intended, even in-  
formally, to connect Kishinev with  
Manchuria in animadversions upon  
Russo-American relations.

Russia Fears Results.

It is pointed out by a prominent diplo-  
matist in London that the practical dif-  
ficulty confronting the Russian minis-  
ters lies in the fact that, in their opin-  
ion, the American position, while reflect-  
ing American humanitarianism in Janu-  
ary last at all offensive, is the result  
in last resort of the action of forces in  
Russia hostile to the whole domestic  
administration of the empire. Nicholas,  
who is not a far-sighted ruler, finds his  
human impulses confronted, as he re-  
gards the matter, by a dangerous polit-  
ical wedge seeking entrance from abroad.

Important as the question of the "open  
door" may be for Russia in Manchuria,  
an issue of far greater importance would  
be raised, says the diplomatist men-  
tioned, if the Czar's advisers, by allow-  
ing the Washington Government to for-  
ward a private petition as to internal  
affairs, should create an open door  
through which might pour a procession  
of similar "moral protests" to be in-  
geniously used by the revolutionary ele-  
ment against the throne and the bureau-  
cracy.

Chamberlain for Exchequer.

This has been a week of lively discus-  
sion regarding the fiscal proposals of Mr.  
Chamberlain. Two important debates in  
the upper houses have given Lord Rose-  
bery opportunities to draw out the gov-  
ernment as to the attitude taken by in-  
dividual ministers toward the scheme,  
and he has partly succeeded. The Duke  
of Devonshire has admitted that the  
views of the government are not identi-  
cal with Mr. Chamberlain's, but he has  
emphatically denied that there is any  
irreconcilable conflict. Apparently Dev-  
onshire means that it is a case of a dis-  
tinction without a difference.

In well-informed quarters there is a  
persistent report that Mr. Ritchie will  
not be chancellor of the exchequer when  
the time comes for presenting the next  
budget, and that this post—the second in  
importance in the Cabinet—will be filled  
by Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Milner's  
brilliant administration of the Trans-  
vaal, following a long period of terrible  
strain before and during the war, seems  
to mark him out as Chamberlain's suc-  
cessor at the colonial office. It is said  
he is desirous of returning to England  
and would accept the portfolio.

Parliamentary Absentees.

Viscount Goschen and Sir Michael  
Hicks-Beach have made further slash-  
ing attacks upon the scheme of taxing  
food for protection purposes, and the  
parliamentary supporters they can rely  
upon now number fifty-five. Their cry is  
"Save the government from itself and  
maintain the Unionist alliance against  
home rule." It is a curious profane  
thing wise and otherwise.

Much the most notable utterance of  
the week, however, was Sir Gilbert  
Parker's at the Graveyard Conservative  
Club. Speaking as an Anglo-Canadian,  
he welcomed the Chamberlain plan,  
making a strong point of the compara-  
tive calm with which the prospect of the  
adoption of the colonial secretary's pro-  
posals had been received in the United  
States—a power which, in his judgment,  
had no idea of waging a tariff war with  
Britain, but would come to a fair ar-  
rangement just as soon as Britain was  
ready to talk business.

Crisis in the Balkans.

Turkey's reply to Count Goluchowski's  
inquiry, at the request of Bulgaria, con-  
cerning the massing of Ottoman troops  
along the frontier, is evasive, and diplo-  
matists at Vienna are not confident  
that hostilities can be prevented. With  
large opposing forces lined up within